MR. SUTHERLAND'S ABLE ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF JUDGE RUMSEY'S DECISION.

REFUSING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFER TO ALLOW A FORMAL AFFIRMATION BY THE GENERAL TERM-NEW AND IMPOR-TANT POINTS URGED BY THE

REPUBLICAN COUNSEL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Aug.16-The fraudulent enumeration the inhabitants of the State, made under the authority the Democratic Legislature of this year, and the fraudulent apportionment of the legislative based upon that enumeration, made by the me Legislature, were assailed again in the courts . Recently, it well be remembered, Judges, of the Supreme Court, declared the Legislaionment act unconstitutional and refused grant a request bard of Supervisors of Monroe County to divide the ree Assembly districts of that county under the act. It was this judgment of Judge Rumsey's which up on appeal before the General Term of the bench. An argument supporting Judge Rumsey's ion and attacking the Apportionment law on new strong grounds was made by William A. Sutherof Rochester, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General in 1891. C. D. Klehel, City Atrney for Rochester, who brought the suit for a manamus to compel the Board of Supervisors of Mon-County to act, argued that Judge Rumsey's cision should be reversed. Among the prominent ersons present in the courtroom were Senator His-ock, Judge Albert Haight, of the Second division of Court of Appeals; and Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan and Collector Morgan, of Buffalo. Hitherto the Democratic Attorney-General, Simon

Rosendale, of Albany, has refrained from taking ogress by Mr. Sutherland and courteously fur osendale's apathetic attitude has suddenly changed. core the argument on the case began to-day Mr. and received a visit in the courtroom from & Cunneen, who said he had just received a egram from Attorney-General Rosendale, declaring he, Rosendale, would consent to a formal affirmaion of the judgment of Judge Rumsey, thus making argument before the General Term unnecessary. But fr. sutherland would not consent to waive his argu-cent. He had several additional reasons to give the Term judges why Judge Rumsey's opinion hat the Legislative Apportionment law is unconstitu-Mr. Coatsworth evidently disappointed, but had no submit. It is reported that Attorney-General Rosendale will appear before Court of Appenis when that body takes up the

ament. The first was that an enumeration of the ats of the State could be made, according to the Constitution, only in the years 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895 and at the end of the succeeding ods of ten years. Midway in these periods it ald not be made, even if a Legislature or had neglected its or his constitutional duty to ave an enumeration taken at the regular period. second point was that the Constitution gave no authority to the Legislature of 1892 to pass Legislative Apportionment act. That action could be taken only by the Legislature of 1898 or some sucgislature; for it was expressly provided by the Constitution that an enumeration should be made under the direction of one Logislature, and that the egislative districts should be made "at the next sesion" of the Legislature. Mr. Sutherland showed from the statutes of the State that the ward "session" thin which the Legislature meets.

the recent gerrymanders of legislative districts, exeted by the Legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and York, showed that the evil was one of growing He quoted at length the language used istice Morse, of Michigan, a Democratic ge, in denunciation of the recent gerrymander of legislative districts of that State. Plainly, as ge Morse said, the time had arrived for courts to seentation. No legislature could legally deprive a oter of that right. But there was an alarming tenency on the part of officials to defy the courts and he commands of the Constitution." I have been com-State officials acting as a State Board of Can-ers, dely the commands of the Supreme Court, and the judgments of the Court of Appeals itself. cannot shut our eyes to the fact that lawlessness in the air, and that the judges of the courts are upon to enforce the law."

Mr. Sutherland argued that the language of the plainly said that the enumeration of the in the matter. Acting Treasurer 1885 and again in 1895. "People argue," he said, "that the Constitution taken in 1885 nakes the duty of an enumeration a continuous duty apon the part of a Legislature; that is, if one Legislature falls to perform this duty, another can assume that this power of taking an enumeration should be mently. The Enumeration bill is not an act of on; it is a certain duty imposed upon a ectain Legislature. That cortain Legislature is the servant of the Constitution, to do a specified act. I maintain that, since the Constitution says the shall be made every ten years, under the direction of the Legislature, the Governor has no right to veto it. It is a matter as completely out of his centrol as the election of a United States Senator, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the passage of an amendment to the Constitution.

The Constitution in this matter of enumeration is the law, and the Legislature is the servant who carries out the law. In South Carolina it is provided that and if the Legislature fails to make an enumeration the Governor shall have one made within thirty days after It has adjourned. Suppose in this State the Constitution had declared that every ten years an enumeraion should be made under the direction of the Sec retary of State? Would any one question the right of the Secretary of State to make it? Would the Goverfor have the right to step in and prevent the Sec-re ary of State from making it? In 1885 the Legislature of New-York State did precisely what it did in 1875, in 1865 and in 1855; it gave directions to the secretary of State to take an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State. It is true that it did not enforce its authority, but that does not matter. If the members of the Legislature had examined the Constitution at that time they would have discovered that they had full authority.

"It is said that the enumeration not having been

taken in 1885, it should be taken in 1892, seven years later. Are you going to have another enumeration taken in 1895? And will there not be a question raised of the power of the Legislature of some succeeding years, say of 1902, to take an enumeration under the ten-ser period requirement? The partisan majority in the Legislature will determine whether or not to take enumeration. There will be no certainty then, as now, as to the period for taking an enumeration, and you will have the question of apportionment and enumeration made a football in the political field; beause. If this is a continuing duty, the enumeration can be made in any year a partisan majority likes. There was wisdom on the part of our forefathers in requiring

Then Mr. Sutherland made his second point, that even if the enumeration made by the flegislature of 1802 was legal, the Legislature of 1893 was the first one which could legally pass a bill reapportioning the one which could legally pass a bill reapportioning the legislative districts. He exhibited to the judges the two volumes containing the session laws of 1847. One of these reads: "Laws of the State of New-York pussed at the first meeting of the seventieth session of the Legislature, begun and held the 5th day of January, 1847, at the city of Albany." An extraordinary session was held the same year, 1847, and the acts enacted at this session bear this title: "Laws of the State of New-York, passed at the second meeting of the seventieth session of the Legislature, begun and held the 8th day of September, 1847, at the city of Albany."

held the 8th day of September, 1847, at the city of Aliann."

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that in all the statutelooks the word "session" meant "yearly session."

The word "session" in the Constitution, therefore,
meant "yearly session"; and when the words "next
lookston" were used, they meant the "next yearly
lession." All the books containing the laws of the
flatt erre thus marked, and showed this understandling of he word. There had been twelve extraordinary
lession, books as part of the regular yearly
lession. Secretary of State Rice would doubtless number the session hows of 1802 as those of the 115th
lession of the Legislature; but if extraordinary seslious like that at which the Legislature Apportionment
law was passed were "the next session," the laws of

128th sessions, instead of the 115th session, as they SCIENCE TOPICS DISCUSSED. would be marked.

City Attorney Kiehel repeated the argument he made before Judge Rumsey, that the Legislative Apportionment law is constitutional. Mr. sutherland stated that ex-Judge Charles Daniels would like to submit a brief in the case. Judge Dwight requested that the argument of Judge Daniels should be submitted this week. The court then adjourned.

THE CASE OF THE MAVERICK BANK

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST POTTER, FRENCH AND DANA-THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S

INVESTIGATION Boston, Ang. 16.-Four indictments were to-day re turned against Asa P. Potter, Jonns Freuch and Thomas Dana, ex-officials of the Maverick National Bank. The Grand Jury reported before Justice Putnam, in the United States Circuit Court. Mr French was admitted to ball in \$10,000, John Stetson This was in accordance with an arrangement between his counsel and United States District-Attorney Mr. Allen asked the court to fix Mr. Potter's bail at \$20,000 on each count of the two indictments found against him. He based his request on the ground that the attendance of Mr. Potter should be assured, not alone at the trial, but also during its progress till its conclusion. E. P. Howe, counsel for Mr. Potter, said that his client had and without ball for some weeks since the previou fice. He also said that the District-Attorney had state Justice Putnam fixed ball at \$10,000 on the false entry indictment, and at \$20,000 on the false cer tificates. Grenville T. W. Bremen was accepted as Mr. Potter's surety. District-Attorney Allen asked time being asked by the defendants' counsel, the he arraigned, and will have until then to oppose the indictments. Of the indictments against Mr. one contains eighty counts and the other thirty. The former charges him with making false certifica \$200,000. In the latter Potter is charged with making false entries in the books of the bank, beginning in the spring of 1890 and ending October 12, 1891, and also with making false entries in reports to the Controller of the Currency, covering the years 1890

The charges against Mr. French and Mr. Dana ar by no means so extensive as those against Mr. Potter. The indictment against Mr. French charges him with a failure to report over-drafts of his own, amounting to about \$60,000 in his reports to the Controller of the about 200,000 in his reports to the Controller of the Currency in May and July of 1891. This showed a discrepancy of 8444,971. The indebtedness of Directors French and Dann extended back a good many years. Mr. Dann is charged with a failure to report over-drafts aggregating \$30,000 in his reports of July and Ordales of the of July and October of the same year. More indict ments will follow, it is said, the ones reported to day The Grand Jury was excused until October 1, at which time further investigation into Mayerick Bank

The United States Senate committee to investigafailed banks, with a view to ascertaining if more law is necessary to the safety of these institutions, held their second session to-day. The case of the their second session to-day. The case of the Maverick Bank was continued from yesterday. Clarence John-son was the first witness. He described a number of loans made to Frank Jones, Cook & Co., Charles A. Sinclair and F. F. Baxter, which aggregated many thousands of dollars. The large loans began to ap-pear in 1878 and 1879. In the returns of the Bank Commissioner, the average loans of the Bank were not mentioned so far as he found.

William Chandler, son of Senator Chandler, testified as a bank expert in the case. He described in detail his work in tracing out four notes, including the Macgruder notes, all backed by collateral of Mexican Central sevens. Witness read a list of the overloans of the bank in several years. The over-loans egan, apparently, in 1878.

After recess Clerk Stetson, of the United States Circuit Court, testified to having in his custody a small trunk belonging to President Potter and ex-plained the higation that had arisen over it. He refused to deliver it to the committee without an order from the court. Senator Chandler requested the witness to secure the court's permission for the committee to examine the trunk and have it ready for inspections on finance morning. Ex-President Potter was called as the next witness. His counsel, Elmer P. Howe, said that he advised Mr. Potter to refuse to festify before the committee, on the ground that it had no power to inquire into the private affairs of citizens:

The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Mr. Potter will be present.

TREASURY FIEWS ON GOLD SHIPMENTS.

NO OCCASION FOR EXCITEMENT THOUGHT TO

EXIST-THE TRANSACTIONS NOT UNUSUAL. apparently unconcerned over the recent gold shipments, are generally observing an unusual reficence no occasion for any excitement because the Assistant Treasurer at New-York yesterday paid out \$1,000,000 in gold for export in exchange for Treasury notes. He said to-day that there was nothing unusual in the transaction beyond the fact that gold shipments But it seems to me that our forefathers agreed seem to have continued a little inter this year than the power of taking an enumeration should be heretofore. It was due, he thought, to heavy imports exercised at one time, and at no other. Why so?

Because it involves a transfer of political power.

Such a transfer always causes irritation and great public agitation. They did not wish it to occur frements of the United States he thinks will soon set in. Yesterday's transaction in gold was small compared with similar transactions at New-York, in the last week of July, when over \$4,000,000 in gold coin was taken from the Sub-Treasury for export in exchange for Treasury notes, United States notes, etc. The amount of Treasury notes presented for redemption in gold on that occasion was over \$2,000,000.

Mr. Whelpler says it is absurd to suppose that foreign brokers can seriously affect the financial standing of this Government by a combination to force gold to a premium, for the reason that if the necessity arose the Secretary of the Treasury could exercise his discretion of redeeming Treasury notes altogether in silver coin. It was intimated by another official that the Department had by no means exhausted its resources for the discouragement of anything like a systematic attempt to deplete our gold reserve in the interest of foreign speculators.

RENEGADE INDIANS SUSPECTED. Washington, Aug 16.-Acting Secretary Grant re-ceived a telegram this morning from General McCook, at Los Angeles, Cal., in regard to the case of the two men murdered at Davenport's ranch, sixteen miles south of Sepor, N. M., on August 8, from which it appears that the act was probably committed by a party of eight renegade Apaches under the notorious Kidd, who were recently seen in that vicinity under somewhat suspicious circumstances. General McCook says he has four parties out in search of the ma-rauders, two from San Carlos, one from Bowie and one from Grant, and that the troops with the Boundary Commission are also keeping a constant watch for

CONSUL M'CREERY REPLIES TO THE CHARGES. Washington, Aug. 16. Secretary J. W. Foster has returned from Deer Park and was at the state Department this morning. Consul McCreery was among his earliest callers and submitted a written statement in refutation of charges of official misconduct recently preferred against him. The Secretary refuses to make public the statement or give any information on

the subject. It is said that Consul McCreery will resign his post at Valperaiso as soon as the pending investigation is closed, for the reason that he is tired of life in Chin and is desirous of resuming business in the United States. He is said to be confident of a complete vindication of his official conduct. No credence is placed in the rumor that the charges against Admiral Brown growing out of the civil war in Chili are to be revived. This matter was disposed of long ago, when the Navy Department accepted Admiral Brown's report of his action in Chilian waters as a complete rejutation of the charges that he had improperly aided the cause of Balmaceda.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. Washington, Aug. 16.—The Chief of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department has received information of the arrest, at Anderson, S. C., by Agent W. H. Forsythe, of one Sanders, the shipper of the chest containing a counterfeiter's outfit, metal and finished coins, addressed to G. T. Benchman, Walhalla, S. C., which was large. metal and ministed coins, sugressed to G. T. Baughman, Walhalla, S. C., which was lately captured in transit on the Richmond and Danville Rallroad.

Agent Forsythe took Baughman into custody on August 13, at Walhalla. On hearing of the arrest of Sanders, Baughman made a full confession.

A NEW BANK'S CHARTER EXTENDED.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Controller of the Currency has extended the corporate existence of the German National Bank, of Newark, N. J., to september 10, 1912.

IMPORTANT AND PRACTICAL PAPERS ON THE WEATHER SERVICE-INSECT LIFE AND

GEOLOGICAL STUDY.

ART TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUNCKE. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The societies bore witnessessions of five scientific societies bore witness of the approaching meeting of the American Association of the approaching meeting of the control of the science with its eight tion for the Advancement of Science, with its eight sections. The American Association of State Weather services has perfected its organization, electing as president Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, of the United States Weather Eureau. The first paper read to-day, on "Best Methods of Signailing," by Director J. W. mith, led to much discussion as to the relative merits of flags, wire balls, semaphores, tin plates, whistles, ringing of church bells and firing of bombs whistles, ranging of caurch bells and aring of common of different colors. Mr. Harrington considered the matter one of the most important for the success of the service, and it was referred to a special committee.

At the meeting of the society for the Promotion of

Agricultural Science, Professor Arthur, who has re-turned home from the meeting of the British Associaembers were in attendance, read a valuable paper on Grain Smut, and the Use of Box Water to Pre-"Grain Smut, and the Use of Box Water to Prevent II."

A paper by Dr. D. E. Salmon on the "Cause of Southern or Texas Cattle Fever," read in his absence by the secretary, explains for the first time this mysterious disease. The conditions in which it occurs differ altogether from those of any other disease and present a puzzling problem. It is not communicated directly by diseased cattle, but he healthe cattle texpended from diseased cattle, but by healthy cattle transported from the Southern Atlantic Coast and Gulf where it is al-ways prevalent. Cold weather, however, checks it, and after the first winter. The key to the problem is the fact that the disease is due to bacteria, some of which live in the blood of cattle in the infected region without being able to induce disease in the cattle. These bacteria are taken into the blood by ticks which infest the cattle, and they pass from the mother to the young ticks, which hatch out in the grass and attack fresh victims, communicating to them these The severity of our Northern vinter, Nowever, kills these ticks, and with them the contained bacteria so that the pasture is again safe for entile in the spring. The obvious preventive remedy to spray all cattle from the infected region with prosene and thus destroy the tick.

Entomologists were one on the rose-chafer, and one on the seymnus, by Professor C. V. Riley. Professor E. B. Southwick, of New-York, in a paper on the parsulp wet worm, stated that he had discovered three species of bimenipterous, and one of dipterous parasites upon Birds did not seem to prey upon them, but they had a formidable enemy in the potter wasp, and a fungous disease was found infesting one locality large scale. Professor James Fletcher, of Ottawn, Canada. A paper detailing an interesting experiment against mosquitoes was read by L. O. Howard, of Washington, who stated that in many restricted localities the mosquito plague may be sveried by the economical process of treating the breeding spots with kerosene. He gave the details of some experiments made during the first part of July, which indicated that 96,000 square feet of water surface can be covered with one barrel of kerosene, costing \$4 50. The effect of this treatment will be that the eggs and early stages of the me will be destroyed and that all female mosquitoes alighting upon the surface of the water for the purinsecticidal effect of such an application will remain for at least two weeks and will outlast all ocular of odorous evidence of the presence of kerosene. cording to the author there are many localities, such as mountain resorts and country villages, who osquito scourge will be completely avoided at no

ciety were important but technical. The veteran James Hall, of Albany, was on hand to propose a new lassification for cert to rocks and a nomen ullton to the top of the Catskill the name of Catskill group. In a paper on the extra Maromic drift of the Susquehanna, Lenigh and Delaware rivers, Professor G. F. Wright, of Oberlin, gave the results of

DEACONESSES! DAY AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 16 (Special).-This was Desconesses' Day in the Ocean Grove Auditertum. The Rev. F. Mason North, D. D., secretary of the The Rev. Ork City Church Extension Society, spoke of the work the deaconesses are doing in that city and of the great need for more of them. The Rev. George Wheeler, of the Philadelphia Conference, told of the great need of women workers among women in Philadelphia. At the evening service Dr. Ingersoil, a re-turned missionary, gave an interesting stereopticon lecture on "The Buried Treasures of India."

CLOSE OF A BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 16 (Special).- The last day's sessions of the Interdenominational Bible Con-ference, which has been in session since Friday, were nore largely attended than ever. At the morning more largely attended than ever. At the morning service the Rev. W. J. Erdman, D. D., of Asheville, N. C., spoke of the progression of the Christian position as set forth in the Ephales of St. Paul. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall also gave an address on "How to Study the Blide." Ira D. Sankey sang "Throw Ou the Life Lines." At 2:30 the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns, of Scranton, gave a Bible rending on the Cherubim. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Nathantel West, of Cincinatt, who spoke on "The Second Coming of The evening was devoted to a song service christ. The evening was devoted to a song service with short addresses and was under the leadership of Mr. Saukey. The Rev. W. E. Needham, the sketch artist, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Voyage of Life." short addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. J. Erdman, the Rev. D. M. Stearns, Professor Nathaniel West, Professor Stifler, Dr. Munhall and others.

CONSUL RYDER'S CASE.

Washington, Aug. 16 .- General Carr, United States Minister to Denmark, had an interview with Secre-tary Foster at the State Department this afternoon, and received instructions in regard to the case of Mr. Ryder, Consul at Copenhagen, who has confessed to the misappropriation of funds entrusted to his charge. It is impossible to learn the nature of these anstructions, but the impression is strong that they anvolve the dismissal of the Consul.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The leave of absence granted Captain Marcus E. Taylor, assistant surgeon, is extended four months on surgeon-s certificate of disability. Captain Francis E. Pierce, 1st lifantry, now at his home awaiting orders, will proceed to join his company.

Lieutemant-Colonel Edwin V. Summer, 8th Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining hoard at David's detailed as a member of the examining hoard at David's

Island, N. Y., vice Major James W. Powell, jr., 21st Infantry, relieved, to take effect upon the completion of

the cases now before the board.

An army retiring board having found Captain Will W. Daugherty, 22d Infantry, incapacitated for active service, with the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, he receives leave of absence for one month on account of disability. Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Captain John Anderson, 12th Infantry. 18th Infantry.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. The McDonald pool showed a slight falling off in production, but the news was without influence on the crude berlificate market. Yesterday's dealings were crude-vertificate market. Yesterday's dealings were fairly large, and some interest was kindled at the Stock Exchange. The enthusiasm of last week, however, appears to be at an ebb, and prices declined, as offerings were pressed in the market. At the Stock Exchange there were sales of 20,000 barrels at 55 3-8 at 56 1-2 across. The trunsactions at the Consolidates Exchange amounted to 55,000 barrels. The opening was 1-2 cent lower at 57 cents, and there was a steady recession to 55 1-2 cents. The closing was weak.

weak.

Refined oil was without change at 6.10 cents per gallon in barrels, 3.60 cents in bulk and 6.80 cents in cases. Poreign quotations were: Antwerp, 14 francs; Bremen, 6 marks; London, 4.25 413.16 pence.

THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. FIVE SOCIETIES IN SESSION AT ROCHESTER. For the week ending August 16, 18: BEANS AND PEAS.

CHEESE.

, 51,813 boxes; last week, 69,217

ı	proving in quality and sell better. A few)	nen mer	
ı	proving in quality and sell better. A ten	DEW OF	- 44
١	river Champion have arrived, but they come from	0m 121	rule
١	vines and are not very desirable; small sales r	about	NA II
١	8210c. Plums still scarce and wanted. Hu	CRICIN	SEE STATE
١	in light supply and selling better. Blackberr	105 II	EULES
1	gene. Market lib rally supplied with watermele	III. A	Kon
1	many carloads arriving from Jersey; prices are	lower	an
1	there is a slow trade. Muskmelons very plent	y ant	s a
١	eftedly lower.	consens.	20.00
١	a price (imprepately, per bhi	7597	27
١	Annies Nyack Phonin, per bhl	2.0046	27
ı	Aunes Orango Pippin, per bbi	200	2.0
١	evelos Autrachat per bbl	1 754	22
١	A Company of the part of the Part Part	1 50 1	20
١	Apples inferior per bbl	500	1 2
١	Apples, inferior, per bbl. Pears, Bartlett, up-river, per bbl. Pears, Bartlett, Jersey per bbl. Pears, Bartlett, Md. and Del., per crate.	4 00372	4 5
1	Penes Bartlett Jersey per bbl	3 504	4.5
ı	Pears Barriott Md and Del. per crate	1009	
1		3 50 3	4.0
1	Drive Bloodward per bbi	2.50%	
1	Pears, Bloodgood, per blo Pears, Scooter & Bel, per bbl	1 75st	
١	Pears, commor cooking, per bbl	1.002	
١	the state of the state of the state of	1 44. A. (4)	4 5
١	Peaches, Jersey moor to tale Peaches, Md and Del. per crite Peaches, Md and Del. per basket	&Oir.	1 0
١	Bracker Md and had per crate	5.00	3 6
١	thenches hid and Dei per husbet	5000	44 -7
1	Grapes, Va., Ives, per 10.2 basket	49	4
١	Conner Va Iven ner 5. th hasket	40	- 19
١	Grapes, Va. Ives, per 6-fb hasket.	400	
١	Courses Va Coursel per hell busket	2500	23
	Grapes, Va., Delaware, per 5-25 basket	500	
	Grapes, Va., Niagara, per 5-ft basket	tow	
	Plums, Egg, up-river, per bbl		
۱	P.ums, F.cg. up-river, per keg	5000	20
	Plums, Wild Goose, per quart	88	
	Plums, Southern, Damson, per quart	800	
	Huckieherries, per quart,	7.00	
	Blackberries, per quart	70	- 3
	Watermelons, pr 100		
	Muskmelons, good to cholen, per bbl	50%	4 -
	Muskinglobs poor to fair, ner bbl	500	7.4
ĺ	The second of th	11011	
	DELED PAULTS		

Receipts for week, 1.761 pkms; exports for week, 280 pkms. Evaporated applies continue quiet, but without quotable change; So is asked for favey jots, but it is difficult to reach, especially for anything out of cold storage. Sun-dried in light stock and firm. Small lots of teorgia preded practics are arriving, and sell at Digw12c as a quality. New raspheries are drawing bids of 20c21c. Cherries slow. Blackberries have some call, and bids of a air reported for prime new. Several lots of new Callfornia apricots are here, but prices are, so high that buyers hold slowly.

DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED,
Turkeys, mixed weights. 17 9 18
(hickens, Phila, brotlers, per B 12 9 16
(hickens, West broilers, dry picked, per B 12 9 16
(hickens, West broilers, scald 12 9 15
(hickens, Western, dry nicked, per B 13 9 18 9
(how, Western, calded, per B 13 9 18 9
(how, Western, calded, per B 13 9 18 9
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(how, broilers, DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED,

SUNDRIES

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Faltimore, Aug. 16.—Flour steady, unchanged; receipts, 19.940 bibs; shipments, 830 bibs; sales, 600 bibs. Wheat weak: No. 2 red spot, 79.1-2279 5-8c; the month, 79.1-2273 5-8c; September, 79.5-8c; the month, 79.1-2273 5-8c; September, 79.5-8c; 10.2 bid; receipts, 240.806 bissh; shipments, 138,490 bissh; stock, 1,591,525 bissh; sales, 107,000 bissh. Southern wheat dull: Fultz, 778-8ic; long-berry, 78-82c. Corn dull and easy; spot, the month and september, 56.1-2-56 3-4c; October, 57.38kd; receipts, 10,971 bissh; shipments, none; stock, 65,428 bissh; sales 4,000 bissh; Southern corn, white, firm, 546-57c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Westerf, 42-345c No. 2 mixed Western, 39-346c; receipts, 2,298 bissh; shipments, none; stock, 78,043 bissh. Hay steady to firm; good to choice thmothy, 814-50-38-15-50. Grain freights dull, unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling, 7.5-8c. Provisions steady; mess pork, 814-50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 9.1-2c; hams, small, 14-1-2c; large, 14e, Larg-Refined, 9.1-2c; hams, small, 14-1-2c; large, 14e, 16-3-16c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 17c; No. 7, 14-314 1-4c. Sugar steady, granulased, 83-50c. Copper firm; refined, 20.7-8c line, 16a-17c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 17c; No. 7, 14-314 1-4c. Sugar steady, granulased, 83-50c. Copper firm; refined, 20.7-8c line, Whiskey firm, \$1.25-381.26 per gallon, in car-load lots.

Reston, Ang. 16.-Flour quiet, steady. Corn steady; steamer yellow, 63.12-2c; doc. dots quiet and steady.

Reston, Ang. 16.—Flour quiet, steady. Corn steady ceamer yellow, 63 1924 644. Oats quiet and steady. norts steady. Other articles quiet. Receipts—Flour. 500 bbls. 18,000 sarks; corn. 11,000 bush; cats

35,000 bush; shorts, 335 tons.

Buffale, Aug. 16.—There is an active inquiry for spring wheat, c. 1. f.; spot, dull; sales of 20,000 bush No. I hard, c. 1. f., at 88 3.4æ88 7.8c; 40,000 bush No. 1 northern do at 83 1.8c; 15,000 bush do at 33 3.8c; 10,000 bush No. 2 northern do at 77 5.8æ77 3.4c; No. 1 hard spot, closed at 90 3.4c; do Minneapolis, at 89 3.4c; do c. i. f., 88 3.4c; No. 1 northern spot at 84 1.4æ84 1.2c; do c. i. f., at 83 1.4æ33 1.2c; do Minneapolis, at 83c; No. 2 northern, none offered; winter wheat, offerings light; No. 2 red 80c; No. 1 white, 85c bid; 3 cars No. 2 northern, none offered; winter wheat, offerings light; No. 2 red 80c; No. 1 white, 85c bid; 3 cars No. 2 sellow sold at 56c; No. 3 do, 57c; 2 cars sample at 74c. Corn quiet and easier in store; No. 2 yellow sold at 58 1.2c on track; 8 cars No. 2 yellow sold at 58 1.2c on track; 8 cars No. 3 do, 57c; 2 cars do, at 556 5.4c. Onts quiet and weak; sales of 3 cars No. 2 white at 40@40 1.2c; one car do at 39 3.4c; No. 3 white, 38 3.4c; one car No. 3 mixed sold at 36 1.2c. Rye dull; old one car do at 39 3-4c; No. 2 white at 40±40 1-2c. car No. 3 mixed sold at 36 1-2c. Rye dull; old No. 2, 75 1-2c. new, 72 1-12c asked. Flour, quier and easy; best spring, 84 60±84 65; do winter, 84 40±84 50; rye, 84 10±84 20; millfeed in good demand; firm and unchanged; canal freights strong; beatmen babting 1-4±1-2c advance; nothing done. Receipts—Flour, 63,000 bbis; wheat, 400,000 bush; corn, 125,500 bush; cotts, 355,000 bush. Canal stipments—Wheat, 63,200 bush; oats, 53,000 bush. Shipments y rail—Flour, 25,000 bids; wheat, 259,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; cars, 35,000 bush. Canal stipments—theory of the strong strong

Chicago, Aug. 16.-The leading futures Wheat, No. 2: 612 46 812 45 . 612 22 5 ...13 40 13 52 13 37 5 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 771-8a; 771-4c; No. 3 spring wheat, 68a; 71c; No. 2 red. 771-8a; 774-4c; No. 2 corn. 32 5-8c; No. 2 white, 36a; 361-2c; No. 3 white, 331-2a; 351-2c; No. 2 white, 36a; 361-2c; No. 3 white, 331-2a; 351-2c; No. 2 rye, 641-4c; No. 2 barley, 63c; No. 3 fo. b., 50a; 58c; No. 4 fo. b., 37a; 42c; No. 1 flax-seed, \$1 63; 34; prime timothy seed, \$1 40; mess pork, per bbl. \$12; 371-2a; 812-40; inrd. per 100 lbs. \$8 10a; 8c; No. 3 fo. short clear sides thoused to boxed, \$7 30; \$87 30; short clear sides (boxed, \$8 30a; \$8; 35; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$115; sugars unchanged.

Articles.

Receipts. Shipments.

Toledo, Aug. 16.—Wheat stendy, lower; No. 2 August and September, 78.3-4c; October, 79.5-8 cember, 81.3-4c. Corn doll; No. 2 cash and A 52c; September, 52c. Rye dull; cash and A 67.1-2c. Oats quiet; cash, 34c. Cloverseed a

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS In wheat the drift was bearish yesterday, I osing off 3-8@1-2 cent. There was some inc being off 1-2 and futures there falling 1-428-44. English country markets were weaker, Paris was English country markets were weaker, Paris was 20 centimes off, and crop reports from abroad favorable, particularly from France and El Domestic crop news also was travorable. The fish visible supply increased 2,000,000 bushels erting a depressing effect. Imports into the U Kingdom were liberal, while the amount on pa to Europe decreased 784,000 bushels. The latter had but little effect. Interior receipts were adding to the heartsh temper. September op opened at 83#83 1-8 cents, but fell to 221-22 cents. Spot wheat was weaker, but 144,000 by were taken for export, and five loads were sold milling purposes.

opened at \$3.583 1.8 cents, but fell to \$21.28.23 5 cents. Spot wheat was weaker, but 144,000 binds were taken for export, and five loads were sold f milling purposes.

Corn broke 18.51.4 cent in sympathy with wheat and on lower cables, and more favorable crop report. The amount on passage decreased 440,000 bushe without having any effect. The speculation options was small and local. Spot corn was weak and 72,000 bushels were sold to exporters.

Outs lost 3.8 \$3.4 cent on crop news at realizing sales. Cash onts were weak and slow. Lard was firmer on buying by packers at the We The final quotations were as follows:

Wheat-August 82, September \$2.5.3, October \$3.4, December 86 3.4 cents.

Corn-August 60, September 59, October 58, December 37 1.2 cents.

Lard-September \$8.45.

The receipts of grain and flour reported yesterd at NewYork, Philladelphia, Baltimore and Bost were as follows: Wheat 844,611 bushels; total grain 13.69,005 bushels; total grain 13.49,363 bushels; outs 372,0 bushels; total grain 1.349,363 bushels; four 25,6 bushels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Aug. 16 (Special).—It begins to look as if there was going to be sport in September ribs, and

possibly in September lard. It is taken for granow that Wright, who holds at least 20,000,000 po of ribs, will carry his lines through, paying for if necessary. If the does that, all the short need to come in the market and cover off of another. It is not believed that there will be than 25,000,000 pounds of ribs here at the end of the month. While January ribs to-da, showed no ad-vance at all, September advanced 10 cents. People here to-night say that it will not be surprising if ribs advance 1-2 cept to-morrow. September land is acting just as September ribs are—commanding a premium, with none offering. The lard stock premium, with none offering. The fard stock is small, and Fairbank and Armour are both supposed to be long. Pork to-day was not so active, advancing only 10 cents, but closing at the top. September pork sold between \$12 35 and \$12 45; September LIVE STOCK MARKET

No. 2 barley, 63c; No. 3
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